BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from Tennessee—The Enemy Advancing at Chattanooga—Severe Fighting—No Particulars—Burnside Fortifying at Knoxville—Brownlow Fled, &c.

ATLANTA, Nov. 24.—Yesterday afternoon the enemy advanced in force from Chattanooga down on our pickets and made a demonstration of battle. He was met with spirit by our lines and at dark both armies faced each other in line of battle. Rumors from the front to-day tell of severe fighting but no particulars have been received.

The Yankees at Knoxville have fortified Armstrong's Hill, West of the city, on the summit of the hill and on the hills on the East of the city. They have also heavy guns on the heights South of the Holston river. Brownlow fled after publishing one number and a half of his scurrilous paper.

Additional Northern News, &c.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—Additional from later Northern papers say the Russian fleet will pass the winter at Fortress Monroe.

Large meetings have been held at Boston to encourage volunteering, and a similar movement is to be made throughout the State.

Joshua Giddings has been arrested at Montreal and held to bail in the sum of thirty thousand dollars on a charge of kidnapping.

St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says Russia is making preparations for a war on a very large scale.

The market reports in the New York papers show an advance in breadstuffs and provisions are in sympathy with the rise in gold.

Bank's headquarters are at Brownsville. The Confederates had retreated to San Antonio

The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Gen? Magruder, enclosing an intercepted letter from Commander Rolando, of the *Seminole*, expressing uneasiness at the responsibility assumed by him in seizing the British ship *Sir William Peel*, off Rio Grande, 11th Sept. Magruder informs Mallory that the original has been sent to Mason in London, and a copy to the British Admiral in the Gulf. Rolando's letter is addressed to Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—Heavy mortar shelling on Sumter was again kept up all night. The brave and gallant Capt. Frank H. Horleston, while on his rounds, was mortally wounded in both thighs and arm by a Parrot shell, and one negro was killed. No further shelling of the city.

From Northern Virginia.

GORDONSVILLE, Nov. 24.—The President and staff left for Richmond this morning.

The bulk of the Yankee army is in Fauquirer. Their pickets extend to Cedar Mountain in Culpeper.

Owing to inclement weather the President did not review the army.

Knoxville Rumors.

ABINGDON, Nov. 24.—Rumors in regard to our occupation of Knoxville and the retreat of the Federal forces towards Cumberland Gap are still coming, but nothing official as yet.

THE PEACE PARTY OF THE NORTH.

The New York *News* would fain have us believe that there is still a "peace" party in the North.—Though we have heard of nothing but Republican victories in the late elections that have been held in the North, the New York *News* declares that "the result of the recent elections has clearly manifested that a large and influential portion of the people is in favour of an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the declaration of an armistice, that passion may have time to cool and reason may once more lift her voice." In support of this extraordinary announcement—extraordinary in the face of the triumphant exclamations that have come to us from the Republicans—the New York *News* produces the following:

The election in the glorious little State of New Jersey shows the potentiality of the peace principle there. The re-election of Berger, of the gallant Thomas Dunn English, and the unfaltering Dater, are glorious triumphs of the peace principle. Old Somerset sends as her senator Joshua Dougherty—who, from the first has been the stern opponent of the war and the Administration—and the brave Cary to the Assembly, who, for his bold defence of the principles of constitutional liberty, and his manly opposition to an Abolition war, was sent to the damp casemates of Fort Lafayette, Burlington sends Jarret Stokes to the Assemby, an advocate of peace, and the Union and the Constitution as our fathers made them. Union sends Jenkins to the Senate, where his voice and influence will be heard in behalf of peace, and in opposition to a continuance of war, controlled and guided by an insane fanaticism. Monmouth sends as her senator Henry S. Little, who as the representative of a patriotic constituency will urge measure that look to something beyond continued slaughter and the exhaustive influences of debt, as a means of restoring the Union and re-establishing the Constitution.—There is a large and effective majority for the principles of the peace party in the Legislature, and we look forward with interest to the platform of principles they will announciate.

The New York *News* says the Republicans have nothing to boast of in their "victories" in the State elections, and offers the following key to the secret:

In Pennsylvania a large majority of the quarter of a million voters who cast their ballots for Woodward were Peace Democrats, and no man who mingled among the crowds that gathered at their meetings could mistake the feeling. All allusions to bringing about a termination of the war were hailed with most enthusiastic cheering, and all reference to such War Democrats as Messrs. Butler, Dix, Cochrane, Brady, *et id omne genus* of pensioners upon the patronage of the Administration, was received with groans and denunciations. So was it in Ohio and Indiana. The great West is tired of the war, and can see nothing in its continued prosecution but ruin and desolation.—The rapid impoverishment of the West to feed the rapacious cormorants of New England, making the West "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the East, as the South were so long before the war commenced, is fast causing the scales to drop from eyes hitherto blinded. It was only by the most stupendous exertions, and by frauds that should make their perpetrators hide their heads in very shame, that the Administration was enabled to prevent the legitimate voice of the people from being heard.

The *News* declares that the "peace party of the North is all potent, and that all it wants, to make itself heard, is the following;

All the Peace Democracy want throughout the country is perfect organization and a distinct and unequivocal platform. Let every township organize its clubs, proclaim its platform and register its advocates. Let lecture associations be organized everywhere and the leading advocates of the true democratic principles be invited to speak. Remember that a forcible thinker has said: "A despotic government is an inverted cone, resting upon a point, and liable to be toppled down by the smallest movement." The principle of the abolition oligarchy is, that the people should be defrauded of the elective franchise that they may more easily defraud them of everything else.

PRAYER FOR PEACE.

The Petersburg *Register* of Monday says:

On yesterday the Rev. Mr. Mulvey, pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Joseph in this city, announced, by authority of the Right Reverend Bishop of Richmond, that on the first of December daily prayers for peace would be commenced and continued until the twentieth of the month.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Savannah has been for some time in communication with the Holy See and the Bishops of the Church, North and South, on the subject of invoking Him, "who holdeth the hearts of Princes and Rulers," to grant peace to our distracted country. The Pope, in consequence, has issued his decree that the Catholic world shall, on the first of December, commence a "Novena, or nine days prayer," to the Buler of the Universe, to dispose the hearts of all men to peace and concord, and the united prayers of the church are to be continued for the same holy and meritorious intention until the twentieth day. On the first of December, the Pontiff in the once metropolis of the Christian world will carnestly invoke the Almighty to hear the cries of his afflicted children, and to grant that peace and its attending blessings may once more visit the people of America. On the same day and at the same hour, the magnificent cathedral and churches of Italy will resound with solemn prayers and Litanies for the same purpose.—The Catholic congregations in the rival cities of Richmond, Washington, New York, and throughout America, will unite, for the first time since the commencement of the war, in an earnest and lengthened appeal to Heaven for peace between the contending nations. Surely the united prayers of the faithful throughout Europe and America will prevail over the evil passions of godless fanatics, and draw down on our unhappy and devastated land the blessings of a speedy and honorable peace, crowned with liberty and independence.

Cannot all other denominations join in this appeal to the Most High for peace for our bleeding country and thus let the petitions of all Christians ascend to the Ruler of men and of nations for the boon all good men so much desire? The sword can never bring pease. Let us then try other means—even PRAYER.

The following telegrams were received too late for our Western mail on Monday night:

Later from the North—Terrific Fighting at Knoxville—The Town Invested, &c.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—New York *Herald* received 20th. Arrivals from New Orleans 11th brings intelligence of the operations of Washburne's forces in Techee county. His whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is six hundred and seventy-seven. Indiana sixty-seventh was captured almost entire.

A dispatch from Knoxville on the 17th gives some details of the retreat of Burnside to Knoxville. On Monday morning he evacuated Lenoir, but owing to energy with which the rebel pursuit was kept up he came into line of battle at Campbell's Station where a fight ensued lasting from late in the forenoon until dark, and finally succeeded in flanking our men (the Yankees,) driving them to the cov... of their batteries, which opened a terrific fire before which the rebels retired and fell back to the River. They afterwards brought up three batteries. Burnside fell back to a more desirable position and again gave them battle.

The contest closed at nightfall. Our troops were in possession of their own ground. During the night our troops fell back and reached Knoxville early Tuesday morning. Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts, and there was heavy skirmishing all day to-day. The attack was resumed in the afternoon. The rebels brought forward a heavy force of infantry and charged our position, when a terrific hand to hand conflict occurred, and our men were compelled to fall back about three miles to a strong line, which they hold to-night. Gen. Sanders, commanding our post, was severely wounded. Our loss in that fight was two to three hundred, and to-day will not exceed one hundred and fifty.—Enemy's loss Monday, during the severe fire of our artillery, could not have been less than one thousand. Loss to-day estimated at four to five hundred.

Another dispatch, dated 19th, says that the enemy have completely invested Knoxville.

Several columns of the *Herald* are occupied with an account of the dedication of the National Necropolis at Gettysburg. Lincoln was serenaded the previous night, but declined to make a speech, saying in his position it was important he should not say any foolish thing. A voice: "If you can help it." Lincoln: "It often happens that the only way to help it is to say nothing."

Gold on Thursday 153, closing at 152.

A flag-of-truce boat, with Surgeons aboard, arrived at City Point to-day. No papers yet received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—Northern dates to the 21st inclusive, by flag-of-truce, have been received to-night.

Nothing late from Knoxville, telegraphic communication being interrupted. Brownlow, in a dispatch to Barbour Hill, 19th, says there is fighting all about Knoxville.

The *City of Baltimore* from Liverpool, 11th, has arrived. News unimportant. Public attention monopolized by proposition for a congress of the Great Powers. The drain of gold from England continued. The Bank of France had advanced the rate of discount to seven per cent. The Exchequer awarded a rule for a new trial of the Alexandria case, with certain stipulations; one that there shall be no appeal except on points of law. Liverpool cotton market heavy.

Gold at New York 153¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST.

AT THE CENTRAL DEPOT, ON FRIDAY NIGHT last, a LADIES' BREASTPIN, with Leaf and bunch of Grapes attached. The Breastpin was highly prized. A liberal reward will be paid for the Pin if left at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Nov 24-2t

OAK CITY HOUSE,

OPEN FOR THE SEASON. BAR AND TABLE supplied as usual.

FRESH OYSTERS

Received daily. Nov 23-1w

SUPERIOR BLACK INK.

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. No better Ink can be made. The bottles are a convenient size for Inkstands. Price per gross $40.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Nov 23-1w Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

LIBERAL PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR LAND Warrants or Scrip for either services in the war of 1812, the Mexican, Florida or Texas wars, if immediate application be made to J. H. KIRKHAM,
Nov 23-3t Raleigh, N. C.
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy 3 times.

SHOES AND BOOTS,

NEXT DOOR TO WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW IN STORE A SPLENdid assortment of Gentlemen, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, embracing a beautiful variety of Ladies' and Satin Shoes and Gaiters. Also a large lot of Cotton Yarns of asssorted numbers.

Also one dozen Double Barreled Pocket Cannons, French invention—shoot ten times in as many seconds.

Apply early and procure your winter supplies of Shoes and Boots before the rise in price.

Terms strictly cash on delivery.
Nov 21-1m J. H. KIRKHAM.
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy one month each

TO TEACHERS, REFUGEES &, OTHERS.

HOUSES AND FURNITURE.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF NOVEMBER, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the town of Wilson, N. C., we shall let out to the highest bidder for one year, the ample and elegant building now occupied by Rev. Dr. Deems. It was erected to accommodate a large school, but is so arranged that several families might join in its occupancy. The remarkable good health of the large number of pupils formerly in the Seminary, is a recommendation. It is in the best part of the village.

At the same time we shall lease, for a term of years if desired, the Male Academy, also well located. With some alterations it might be made a capital dwelling.

Also, at the same time, will be sold a large lot of furniture, tables, chairs, wooden and iron bedsteads, mattrasses, blankets, comforters, crockery, stores, &c., &c. &c. Several Pianos will be sold. Terms made known on the day of lease and sale.

W. DANIEL,
EDMUND MOORE, } Com.
Nov 5-td THOS. C. DAVIS,

Standard, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, and Petersburg Express, copy until Nov. 24th, and send bill to W. Daniel, Wilson, N. C.

STOLEN BOND.

STOLEN FROM ME AT PETERSBURG, VA., A North Carolina Coupon Bond, new issue, for $500, No. 95. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said Bond, as I shall apply for a duplicate.

P. HENNEBERRY,
Nov 21-10t* Windsor, N. C.
Petersburg Express copy 10 times and send bill to Smyth & Co.

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, having determined to push forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the capital stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and Iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock has therefore every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares $100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George. W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Nov 20-8t President.
Sentinel, Dispatch and Examiner, Richmond; Journal, Wilmington; Bulletin, Charlotte, and State Journal, Raleigh, copy eight times each and send bills to Kemp P. Battle, Raleigh.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

A SUBSTITUTE, EXEMPT FROM STATE AND Confederate service, may be had if early application be made. Cavalry preferred. Address "P" at Progress Office. Nov 11-tf

KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS JUST ARrived and newly imported. Also a large supply of the fine numbers of Cotton Yarn, as high as No. 20.
Nov 13-10t

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quallity. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

COTTON FOR SALE.

SIXTY-THREE BALES COTTON IN GEORGIA, well stored in tin roof warehouse, and in the safest part of the State. Apply early to me at Kittrell's Depot. [Nov 13-10t] C. B. RIDDICK.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE.

HAVING SOLD MY FARM IN WAKE COUNTY, twelve miles north of Raleigh and four miles from Forestville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad I will sell to the highest bidder on Tuesday, 15th December, 1863, my crop of Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Hay, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Peas, forty or fifty large, fat Hogs, Sows and Pigs, thirty head of Sheep Horses, Mules, fine blooded Milch Cows, one fine Durham Bull Calf, eighteen months old; Farming Utensils, consisting of Wagons, Dump Carts, Ox Carts, Ploughs, etc.; Household and Kitchen Furniture, one good Piano, one Singer's Sewing Machine, Beds, etc.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold five or six likely young Negroes.

Also, about twenty-five gallons of good Apple Brandy. Terms, six months credit, or cash if preferred.

Nov 24-6t H. C. LIGON.
Standard copy twice and send bill to State Journal.

FOR SALE.

50 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF N. C.
Nov 24-3t* W. H. JONES.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT GRAHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1863, at Public Auction:

11 bbls. Holt's Whiskey and Brandy;
30 sacks Salt;
1 hhd. Eng. Island Molasses;
2½ bbls. Glue;
2 Buggies;
1 Wagon;
1 Cart;
1 Horse;
1 Piano;
1 Cooking Stove, complete;

The Crockery and Glassware and other Household Furniture belonging to the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, dec'd.

Terms, 6 months' credit or cash.

THOS. J. MITCHELL,
Nov 18-td Adm'r.

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 800 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is upon the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the lands are very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to ship produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, 5 miles from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a neat Dwelling and all usual out-buildings. This Plantation is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society very good. The reputation of Bertie county lands is well know for the production of corn, cotton and peas, which is enough guarantee to the purchaser without further details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JORDAN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 20-1m* P. HENNEBERRY.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND five acres, two miles from Manson Depot, in Warren, county, N. C. There is some Log Cabins, Barns, Fruit Trees, &c., on the premises. Terms cash.

R. D. PASCHALL,
Nov 20-1w Manson Post Office, N. C.

HARDWARE, &c., FOR SALE AT HIGH POINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, IN GOOD quantities, the following articles in the Hardware line, viz: Hand Saws, Mill Saws, Cross-cut Saws, Wood Saws, Iron Back Saws, Scroll Saws, Chisels, Augers, Bitts, Gimblets, Drawing Knives, Adses, Hammers, Planes, Plane Irons, Wrought and Butt Hinges, Door Locks, Butcher Knives, Chopping Knives, Razors, Casters, Window Springs, Shoe Awls, Shoe Punches, Grind Stone Cranks, Woffle Irons, Shot Pouches and Belts, Powder Flasks and Horns, Hay Forks, with various other articles in this line, in small quantities. He has also on hand 400 yards Wool Jeans, 3 dozen Soft Fur Hats, with various other articles out of the Hardware line, all of which he will sell at prices to suit the times.

GEORGE F. FISHER,
Nov 17-6t* Hight Point, N. C.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD, METAL FRAME, soft sweet toned PIANO, can be had by early application, on favorable terms.
Nov 17-tf L. BRANSON.

NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address,

J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax. Va.;
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person. N. C.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-oawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

Office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N. C.,
Nov. 3, A. D., 1863, A. L., 5863.

IT BEING DEEMED IMPORTANT, ALL PERSONS having claims against the Grand Lodge of any character are required to present them for payment to the Grand Tregsurer on Tuesday, the 2d day of the next Grand Communication.

E. F. WATSON.
Nov 5-oawtd Grand Master.

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Nov 20-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt o $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A SMALL HOUSE, OR two or three Rooms. Apply at this office.
Nov. 6-tf

DR. E. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	19 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	35 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and nance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen. (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J B Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W J Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of the package of money stolen from the Yorborough House on last Thursday morning, the 19th inst., belonging to Captain G. L. Dudley.

S. W. SCOTT, Clerk,
Nov 24-3t* Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY one for the delivery to me, in Raleigh, of my fine Hunting Case Gold Watch. Said Watch was stolen from my pocket on the train coming down this side of Salisbury, on Thursday night, by a villain who was spotted at the time and arrested very soon after, but too late, as he had disposed of the Watch in some way, so that it could not be found. Said Watch is marked "J. T. J."—the letters, however, resemble G. T. G. very much.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Nov. 21-tf] Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury Watchman copy 2 times and forward bill.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A SMITH.
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE $100 FOR THE APPREHENSION OF my boy LAWSON, who left my house on the 13th of this month. Said boy is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and had on when leaving a black velvet cap, black pants, dark frock coat and an over sack. He was with me while stationed in Goldsboro last winter and was pretty well known there. He may attempt to reach the enemy's lines beyond that point.

BEDFORD BROWN, M. D.,
Nov 19-5t* Yanceyville, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1863.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

Extra Copies

Of the Progress containing the Message of Gov. Vance may be had at our counting room if applied for at once. Members who wish to send the Message to their constituents will find this the most convenient as well as the cheapest way to do it.

Gov. Vance's Message.

We lay the Message of Gov. Vance, to the General Assembly, before our readers this morning. Like everything which emenates from His Excellency, the document is short, practical and to the point.

Owing to the embarrassments under which he labors in reference to the exemption of persons from Home Guard duty, the Governor recommends further legislation on the subject, and suggests that the Assembly extend exemptions to such classes as may appear to be indispensable; and doubts having arisen as to whether the Home Guard can be used for the purposes of catching deserters and arresting recusant conscripts, he recommends that the Act organizing said force be so amended as to give the Executive the same power over it as was given him over the militia. He also recommends that the Governor and Council, or the Chief Justice, upon the recommendation of the Governor, be authorized to convene the Supreme Court in extra session, in special cases. The Governor also earnestly recommends the restoration of the Spring Term of the Superior Court, and an increase of the pay of the Judges. The attention of the Assembly is also invited to so much of the legislation of the Confederate Congress as provides for the disposal, by sequestration, &c., of real estate in North Carolina.

The establishment of a system of graded schools, in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, is recommended, by which wounded and mutilated soldiers may be qualified to teach, and the children of soldiers educated.

The Governor also recommends an appropriation of at least double that of last year for the purpose of providing food for the poor whose supporters and protectors are in the army, and that he be allowed to buy and store away corn, flour and bacon as heretofore. He thinks that with economy there is enough to support the people.

Reference is made to the success of the steamer *Advance*, to the growth of wool, our purchases in Europe, &c.

In reference to the currency the Governor sees no remedy for redundant paper issues other than to take them up by loans and taxation, or good faith in regard to their redemption. Good faith constitutes capital.

The Governor closes by thanking the Assembly for the cordial and confiding support heretofore extended him and earnestly asks its continuance, as he expects to need the sustaining hand of that co-ordinate branch of the government more in the future than in the past. He thanks God that the great mass of our people continue loyal and true, and he implores all to stand firm and show themselves worthy of independence by being willing to pay for it the price which every people has had to pay since Liberty was known among the sons of men—suffering and sacrifice. He looks for no early peace, nor for peace at any time save through blood and suffering, because the people of the North have just decided, at the ballot box, that no peace can be talked of until the last rebel has laid down his arms. By submission we would get Abolition of slavery, confiscation of property and territorial vassalage! "With such a prospect before them, our people," says the Governor, "will not crucify afresh their own sons, slain in their behalf, or put their gallant shades to open shame, by stopping short of free and complete independence."

The suggestions and recommendations of the Governor will doubtless receive, at the hands of the Assembly, the consideration to which their importance entitle them, and we bespeak for the Message a careful perusal by all our people.

Two hotel thieves were shaved, tarred and feathered and rode on a rail through the city of Atlanta on Thursday last. The *Southern Confederacy* notices the affair and condemns the act. That paper says:

If the men were guilty, as we suppose they are, they should have been taken before the proper tribunals, and we cannot say much for the military protection of a city which permits a promiscuous crowd to take the law into its own hands. One wrong is as bad as the other. The thief may be corrected, but a dangerous precedent is established in a crowded city like ours in such times as these. We hope to see no more such exhibitions as yesterday's, and we believe that every good citizen who has the peace of his country at heart will frown down all such attempts to override the majesty of the civil or military laws of the land.

The Chief of the Passport Office in Richmond has been arrested on a charge of having furnished passports to parties to go through the lines to the North and received bribe money therefor. While those who are getting tired of us and our struggle are getting off in this way through the rascality of officials, what is to become of us who remain? This is an important question.

The Richmond Enquirer.

The more we have reflected upon the exultation manifested by the Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* over the fact that North Carolina "is to have a taste of Butler's rule," the greater has become our contempt for the man, and detestation of his sentiments.

What is it that gives "pleasure" to this malignant viper? Over what does this contemptible hireling rejoice? It is nothing more or less than the further suffering of our already impoverished, helpless and neglected citizens. It is the more complete arming of our slaves and the systematic murder of their masters. It is the insulting of true-hearted women—the surrender of our mothers, wives and sisters to the lascivious embraces of Northern or negro soldiers. It is the dyeing of our fields with blood—the sacking and burning of our once happy homes—the inauguration of a complete reign of terror in the land—the repetition of those dreadful scenes which, to the utter disgrace of humanity and the consternation of civilization itself, were enacted under the rule of that monster of crime whose very name is linked with eternal infamy. Yes, citizens of North Carolina, notwithstanding the blood and treasure which you have so freely expended—in utter disregard of your patient sufferings and heroic sacrifices in the sacred cause of Southern liberty, a creature, disgracing manhood by wearing its guise, has the temerity, the audacity, the impudence to exult over the possible infliction of still greater evils upon you—to rejoice that a cruel destiny has reserved for you and your helpless families a darker and more terrible day than has yet dawned upon this unhappy State. Justice, then, has truly "fled to brutish beasts." Fanaticism, madness, blind rage, must indeed rule the hour when such sentiments as these can be uttered by a journal which professes the least respectability—when not a voice is raised throughout the borders of a "sister State" to remonstrate against this fiendish insult—when a single man, however despicable or degraded, can be found to extenuate, to justify or to sanction so gross an outrage upon religion, humanity and common decency.

North Carolina has been wronged, insulted and vilified during the whole progress of this struggle. She has been treated with injustice by the Confederate authorities; she has been abused by her sister States; she has been maligned by every penny-a-liner who desired to ingratiate himself with those in power; and now, as if to sever the last tie, to give the fatal and final blow, to fill up the full measure of our wrongs, the chief journal of the metropolis and the professed organ of the Administration, proclaims in exultant tones its hellish "pleasure" at the contemplation of the sufferings which the rule of the most heartless of tyrants is to bring upon our devoted people.

Between those who send these evils upon us and the heartless villians who glory in our sufferings, the line of separation is an imaginary one—both deserve the contempt, the execrations, the withering curses of every true man in the land.

Surely, there must be reserved for us better and brighter days than these; for now we know not which to hate most, the men who openly make war upon us, or those who, while pretending to fight under a common banner and for the same cause, overwhelm us with reproaches, "mock at our calamities," and are jubilant in the hour of our greatest suffering.

If there be one heart that is *blacker* than that of Butler himself, it beats in the bosom of him who thus delights in the misery of our afflicted citizens. If in the "bottomless pit" there is one spot which glows with a more excessive heat—where torture in all its wantonness and intensity superlatively concentrates—it is *reserved* as the special destiny of the vile apostate who thus glories in his own shame and our misfortunes. If there be a niche in the temple of infamy higher and more conspicuous than all the rest, it was *created* for the exclusive benefit of the base alien who rejoices at the coming of the "Brute" among the suffering and sorrow-stricken people of this State.

Knoxville Invested.

Though the news from Knoxville is not all we could wish, it is glorious. Burnside and his spiritual adviser, Parson Brownlow, must cut their way out, or, in the classic language of Gen. Frazier who surrendered Cumberland Gap, "go up the spout." The news given by us yesterday was indeed cheering.—There had been severe fighting, some loss on both sides, and the enemy had been driven into the town with but one road left open to them and that leading into Western North Carolina. Burnside is in Knoxville with about 14000 men. Wheeler is between him and the Gap through which he has been getting supplies, and he must fight out or surrender. We have strong hopes of getting Burnside and the bulk of his force. We want Burnside worse than any General the Yankees have got for we have never forgiven him for that little affair at Newbern. And then what a capital thing to have Parson Brownlow in Castle Thunder. "Greek fire for the masses and hell fire for the leaders"—we would have the parson put in *Castle Thunder*.

Without assistance from without Knoxville must fall and with it probably 10,000 to 12,000 prisoners. Then probably we may induce the Yankees to revive the exchange of prisoners—they will hardly do it while they have the advantage of us. And if Knoxville falls the whole Valley must be cleared out and the enemy driven beyond the Cumberland mountains, that important line of railroad connection opened and the people of that country protected. With the fall of Knoxville we hope our Generals will be strong enough to fall upon Grant's army and crush it. We shall see.

Corn meal is selling in the shops in this city at $12 per bushel, and bacon at $3 per pound. By the first of February, if the Confederate currency continues to depreciate, meal will be $20 per bushel, and bacon $4 to $5 per pound. What is to be the fate of the poor this winter? —*Standard.*

Yes, what is to be the fate of the poor, or rich either, this winter? Shoes $50 to $100, boots $125 to $150; common cotton cloth $3 to $5 a yard, woollen $12 to $15, and other things in proportion. How are people to be clothed or fed without some change? We know of no way but to whip the Yankees, restore the currency and bring down prices. If we can clean out Tennessee, whip Grant and run Meade out of Virginia, things will brighten up and times will get better. Let every man do his duty and hope for the best.

MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE.

SECOND EXTRA SESSION.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The rapidity and importance of the passing events render your frequent Assembling both necessary and appropriate. Various matters demand legislative action and will I hope receive your speedy consideration.

By the call of the President for all men under the age of forty-five years—beyond which none were subject to militia duty—and the exemption act of your late session the militia of the State was virtually absorbed. In lieu thereof you created a "guard for home defence," embracing all men, not subject to conscription from eighteen to fifty years of age. Only a very few persons were exempted and power was given the Governor to excuse others at his discretion. I found that by refusing to exercise this discretion and by executing the law strictly, I would seriously interfere with the most vital industrial pursuits of the country; and yet it has appeared evident to me that your intention was only to give me the power to grant exemptions in *particular cases* of necessity or great hardship, and not to excuse whole classes of the community. I therefore respectfully recommend that the list of exemptions be extented to such classes as may appear to you to be indispensable.

Doubts have arisen as to whether it was your intention to permit the guard for home defence to be used for the purpose of arresting deserters from the army and siding in the execution of the conscript law; and one of our Judges has decided that the Executive has not the power to use them for this purpose. I would therefore recommend that the act organizing the Guard be amended so as to invest the Governor with the same power over this recent organization as was given him over the militia, so that there may be no doubt as to the rightful powers of the Executive.

In this connection I beg leave to remark that I am frequently embarrassed by cases of apparent conflict between the Executive and Judicial Departments of the State, from which nothing less than an authoritative decision of the Supreme Court can relieve me. As that body sits but once a year—time being now often of the greatest moment—it happens that many important questions, principally concerning the liability of parties to render military service, remain long undecided, the public service, in consequence, suffers, and the Executive is at a loss to know what is his duty and the law. I recommend, therefore, that in such special cases the Governor and Council, or the Chief Justice, upon the request of the Governor, be authorised to convene the Supreme Court, in extra session, in order to obtain, from our highest official tribunal, a speedy solution of doubtful questions, and to give uniformity to the decisions of the Judges.

I also recommend, gentlemen, most earnestly the restoration of the spring term of the Superior Courts. After careful observation for the past twelve months I am convinced that the good of society positively demands this—that the abolition of this term has been productive of evil, and that greater evil still will result if it is not restored. When increasing crime and a growing disregard of law are rife; and at a time when the virtuous and the wise are everywhere fearful that law and order are in danger of overthrow, that we should remove the law further from the people sounds strangely. This should not be. But to restore the courts will involve the necessity of increasing the salary of the Judges. It is notoriously so inadequate now that I presume no one can object to its increase. This may be effected by taxing suitors, &c., without increasing perceptibly the burdens of the people.

Your attention is also invited to so much of the legislation of Congress as provides for the disposal by sequestration, &c., of real estate in North Carolina. Very serious doubts are widely entertained as to the power of Congress to dispose of lands lying within the limits of this State. It need not be denied that the power to declare war confers upon the Confederate government the right of declaring lands held by alien enemies to be vacant. It is thought, however, that upon such *vacancy* the right of the State, as original grantor or representative of such grantor, necessarily intervenes—a breach of the condition annexed to such grant having occurred.—Very high authorities consider that it is not competent for Congress to control the direction in which land lying within North Carolina shall go in case a vacancy occur, from any cause. The importance of this question cannot well be exaggerated. Considerations as to the person in whom is vested the ultimate right to the soil are of vital importance in every society. It is plain that grave contests between the States and the Confederate States will turn upon this point, and that the whole theory of the relations of the two governments are to be greatly affected by its decision. Whilst I do not suppose that any action on your part can settle, directly, this question, I submit whether some proceedings may not be set on foot by which it shall reach an early solution. It is important upon all accounts that it shall be settled, and it will tend to the suppression of litigation and the quieting of valuable titles that it be settled early.

Mr. Wiley, the energetic and faithful Superintendent of Common Schools, again comes forward, through the Literary Board, with an important recommendation—for the establishmept of a system of graded schools, one or more in each county, of which one-half the expenses to be defrayed from the Literary Fund, the other by the county. The plan is set forth in a bill submitted to and approved by the Literary Board and sent in to the Committee on Education. The idea meets my hearty approbation, and in urging it upon your favorable notice, I hope you will consider me neither impracticable nor untimely. It is in fact a *favorable time* to act in this matter. It is exceedingly important to make every possible arrangement for the future support and comfort of our mutilated and disabled soldiers, and their children. By qualifying them for teachers—which cannot be done in schools of no higher grade than our Common Schools—many can be provided for. In the great plenteousness of money, the counties and individuals will now give liberally for such a noble object. Lastly, it is not immodest for us to claim that North Carolina occupies a high position among her sisters in regard to public education; and by exerting ourselves *now*, that position may be so improved and raised as to enable our educated men and industrious publishers to exercise no little influence in the formation, in happier times, of Southern sentiment—a means of power at once enduring and glorious. By the judicious management of the Fund, in consequence of the greatly increased value of its securities, the Board hope to so add to it, that no decrease in the semi-annual distributions shall occur.

Some action is also required on your part to protect the Fund against the course now pursued by the holders of drafts upon it in the various counties, in refusing to present them for payment—the intention of course being to demand a different currency from that which the Treasurer now receives and pays out. The duties and responsibilities of the Treasurer of the Fund should also be more fully defined and set forth with greater particularity.

The very important subject of feeding the poor, whose supporters and protectors are in the army, again demands our attention. The results of the past year's operations are most encouraging and should serve to give our people confidence in the resources of their State. Great anxiety was felt last fall, as you know, on the subject of food; and fears were entertained that suffering, if not actual starvation, would be witnessed in many quarters. Under the authority conferred upon me by your body, I purchased and stored away about 50,000 bushels of corn, 250,000 lbs. of bacon, a quantity of rice, &c., which I expected would go but little way in supplying the general wants. When the season closed and the new crop came in, however, to my surprise and gratification, I found that Major Hogg, Commissary of Subsistence, had only issued to the County Commissioners about one-third of the bacon, less than one-half of the corn and but very little of the rice. He reports still on hand some 70,000 lbs. of bacon, having fed a number of negroes engaged on the public works and sold to the army 100,000 lbs. with 20,000 bushels of corn. I have reason to believe that from various causes, the crops this year have not been as abundant as usual, and that the public will be called on to do more than last season. But still I see no cause for alarm, and my last year's experience has encouraged me to believe that all can be fed from our own resources, by proper prudence and economy. I respectfully recommend a liberal appropriation among the several counties, according to population, for this purpose—at least double that of last year—and that I be allowed to buy and store away corn, flour and bacon as heretofore.

The earnings of the Steamer "Advance," which has been employed in running the blockade, may be applied to this purpose, as they cannot be made to meet our debt abroad. They will be amply sufficient, without taxing the people a dollar. The method of distributing these articles of food, the duties of the sub-agents and the proper recipients should be more definitely set forth; and provision should be made for those families of soldiers who, according to present arrangement, forfeit their claim to assistance by removing from one county to another, which is frequently almost unavoidable.

Reports are submitted herewith of the operations of the Ordnance, Subsistence and Quartermaster Departments, which I trust you will find satisfactory. The enterprise of running the blockade and importing army supplies from abroad, has proven *a complete success*. You will see from the report that large quantities of clothing, leather and shoes, lubricating oils, factory findings, sheet iron and tin, arms and ammunition, medicines, dye-stuffs, blankets, cotton-bagging and rope, spirits, coffee, &c., have been safely brought in, besides considerable freight for the Confederacy. Two thousand and ten bales of cotton have been sent to Liverpool, the proceeds of which are deposited to the credit of the State, less the amount of expenses of the vessel. With what we have imported and the purchases in our home markets, I think I can safely say that the North Carolina troops will be comfortably clothed to [illegible]

dence so long see fit to afflict us with a continuance of the war—except as to shoes and blankets. Neither the Ordnance nor Quartermaster's Departments placed too much reliance on foreign importation, but every effort has been made to stimulate home production. Both the quality and quantity of arms and munitions manufactured have been improved in the past twelve months.

Since the fall of Vicksburg cut us off from the wool of Texas, every exertion has been made to secure for the State the small lots in the hands of our farmers, and with such success as to keep our mills all running. And here I would beg your assistance in the protection and growth of sheep by such enactments as will best tend to promote the object. Certainly there is no branch of farming industry of greater importance now, nor one to which a more beneficial stimulus can be applied by judicious legislation. Our midland and western hills are admirably adapted to sheep culture, and could we once get it started under such auspices as are now presented, it would grow into an important element of wealth and national strength.

I am unable at present to furnish you with a statement of our indebtedness, purchases, &c., in Europe, not having received as yet the necessary information from our agents.

I herewith send you a communication from a Committee of the Legislature of Virginia in relation to the currency. This important subject, upon which so greatly depends the successful prosecution of the war for our independence, I commend to your wisest deliberations.—Although the remedy for its great depreciation lies with the Confederate Congress, rather than with your body, yet there might be much done by the States in aid of the efforts of Congress. I confess my inability to suggest any remedy for redundant paper issues, other than to take them up by loans and taxation, and by the exhibition of the most rigid good faith in regard to their redemption. With nations as with individuals, this often constitutes capital. The poor should be especially cautious to preserve it.

I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the cordial and confiding support which I have heretofore received at your hands, and to earnestly ask its continuance. Surely no Executive can boast of more zealous and warmer co-operation of a co-ordinate branch of government than I have experienced from your body.

I shall need your sustaining arm still more in the future. The most dangerous crisis of the war is upon us—the crisis which is incident to all revolutions and which is most difficult for public officers to surmount. The novelty, confusion and enthusiasm which filled our armies and exhilirated our people, having long since passed away, the winnowing-fan of want and privation and suffering begins to separate the particles. The noisy are silent, the faint of heart begin to despair and the disloyal, though few, to grow bold in the presence of National ills. The restless and the discontented strive of course to imbue all others with their own gloomy forebodings. The great mass, thank God, continues hopeful and earnest.—Let us all labor with one accord to sustain the nation's hope, and to show that we are worthy of independence, by being willing to pay for it the price which every people has had to pay since Liberty was known among the sons of men—*suffering and sacrifice*. The hope, which animated many of our people, that our enemy was coming to the sober second thought and that many of them were favorable to pacific overtures, has been dashed to the ground and the originators of that hope at the North are trampled under the *feet* of reckless and bloodthirsty majorities. So far from treating with us on the basis of our independence, or even of reconstruction, the arrogant people of the North are tauntingly proclaiming on the hustings that no peace can be made with us—no peace talked of—till the last rebel has laid down his arms! An insulted and outraged people will yet make them regret this haughty language, which wrongs humanity and outrages civilization. The lion which has couched in their path to Southern conquest for near three years, is still there, and though driven back a little, he has grown more watchful, and will fight more fiercely as he approaches his lair. We know at last precisely what we would get by submission, and therein has our enemy done us good service—Abolition of slavery, confiscation of property and territorial vassalage! These are the terms, to win us back. Now when our brothers bleed and mothers and little ones cry for bread, we can point them back to the brick kilns of Egypt—thanks to Mr. Seward!—plainly in view, and show them the beautiful clusters of Eschol, which grow in the land of Independence, whither we go to possess them. And we can remind them too, how the pillar of fire and the cloud, the vouchsafed guidon of Jehovah, went ever *before* the hungering multitude, leading away, with apparent cruelty, from the fullness of servitude. With such a prospect before them, our people will, as heretofore, come firmly up to the full measure of their duty, if their trusted servants do not fail them. They will not crucify afresh their own sons, slain in their behalf, or put their gallant shades to open shame, by stopping short of full and complete national independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

Executive Chamber, November 23, 1863.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Journal read.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

Mr. Taylor, of Chatham, presented a petition from John Manning, late of the U. S. Navy, asking the continuance of his rank and pay by the State of North Carolina. Referred.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate of its organization.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee to wait on the Governor, inform him of the organization of the two Houses, and their readiness to receive any communication he might wish to make.

A like message was received from the House, and concurred in.

Mr. Outlaw was appointed the Senate branch of the committee.

Mr. Sharpe—A bill to repeal the law suspending certain Courts, &c. Referred.

Mr. Taylor, of Chatham—A bill to regulate the prices of articles in this State. [Limits prices to those allowed by the Commissioners of the Confederate Government.] Referred.

Mr. Outlaw, from the joint committee, reported that the Governor would communicate with the House in writing immediately.

Mr. Sharpe—A resolution instructing the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of increasing the fees and salaries of public officers. Referred.

A message was received from the House transmitting the Governor's Message, with a proposition to print five copies for each member of the Assembly.

The Message was read, and the proposition to print concurred in.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M., and a quorum appearing, proceeded to vote for Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. McCormick nominated Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Grissom nominated Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank.

Mr. Bynum nominated Mr. Love.

Mr. Sherwood withdrew the name of Mr. Russell, of Brunswick, whom he nominated on yesterday.

The roll was called with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast 87, of which Mr. Robbins received 31, Mr. Love 21, Mr. Mann 15. No election.

Mr. Grissom having withdrawn the name of Mr. Mann, the roll was again called and Mr. Robbins received 49 votes and Mr. Love 22.

Mr. Robbins having received a majority of the votes cast was declared duly elected, and was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Love and Mann, of Pasquotank.

Mr. D. W. Ritter, commoner elect from Moore county, appeared and was qualified.

A message from the Senate announced the due organization of that body.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus, a message was sent to the Senate announcing the organization of the House, and proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, to consist of one on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House, to wait on His Excellency, the Governor, and receive any communication he might wish to make.

The Senate concurred, by message, appointing Mr. Outlaw as its branch of said committee.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Harris, of Cabarrus, and Nissen as the House branch of said committee.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—FIRST READING.

Mr. Kirby introduced a resolution [illegible]

to take into consideration the dearth of provisions and its remedy. Adopted.

Mr. McKay—A bill to amend an act entitled "an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence." [Provides that the Home Guard shall be required to muster but once in six weeks in company drill, and but once every three months in battalion or regimental drill; that they draw the pay and rations allowed in the Confederate States Army while in actual service, and that they shall not be employed to arrest deserters beyond the limits of their respective Captain's Districts.]

Mr. Sherwood—A bill to amend and explain an act relative to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence. [Provides that the Home Guards shall not be called out oftener than once in three months, except for actual service; that they shall not be employed to arrest deserters beyond the limits of their Captain's Districts; that persons appointed by County Courts to attend to the wants of soldiers' families and the poor generally, shall be exempt from Home Guard duty, and that the Surgical Board of each militia regiment shall have the sole power of granting exemptions on account of mental or physical disability.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood, this bill was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. McKay, the bill introduced by him was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Peebles—A bill to limit the production of cotton and tobacco in the year 1864. [Provides that no one shall raise more than 2,800 lbs. of cotton in the seed, or 800 lbs. of leaf tobacco.] Ordered to be printed.

A message from the Senate proposed to rescind the joint rule which requires the Assembly to dispose of the unfinished business of the preceding session. The House concurring the rule was rescinded.

Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus, from the joint committee to wait on His Excellency, the Governor, reported that the Governor would communicate with the two Houses at once by Message.

The Message arriving, wes read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus, a message was sent to the Senate transmitting the Governor's Message and accompanying documents, with a proposal to print five copies for each member of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, draws the following picture of "society" in the Federal capital:

Vagabonds and swindlers, the scum and offscouring of all countries, are ready to fleece any one according to his means, either of a million in government speculations or a dollar at dropping the pigeons. Reeling rowdies, and out of shoulder straps, crowd the streets, block the carriage ways, and pollute the air with blasphemy. Women of the town—the creatures and victims of debauchery, and crowned with jewels like a Cleopatra—Aspasia flaunt in open day, shameless and unrebuked. The days are open, bold, God-defying profligacy. The nights riotous, swindling and plundering. The rush for contracts and the like are followed in the evening by the brilliant glitter of the gambling hell or the shameless profusion and ruin of the brothel. This at the national capital, to vitiate, corrupt and destroy the very fountain of the nation. It has become an Augean stable that wants cleaning badly. It is a pity that a purifying army of some kind could not sweep it clean of the corruption, even if it had to be purified by fire.

We know of but one army that can purify Washington, George, and that is the army of Northern Virginia. If Gen. Lee's boys get in there, and we hope they will some of these days, the "Augean stable" will be cleaned out and order restored in Warsaw. We believe all you say about the filth, vermin and corruption that poisons the atmosphere at Washington now, George. All the result of the Niggers, free love and free plunder.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's brother, Daniel H. Brinson, Esq., near Newbern, N. C., on Sunday evening, Nov. 15th, by Frederick P. Latham, Esq., Mr. JAMES M. PATRICK, of Lenoir Institute, Lenoir Co., to Miss MARY W. BRINSON, of Craven, and daughter of John Brinson, dec'd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1863. The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A
Artledge, Isaac
Anderson, Jos J
Adkins, Jeremiah
B
Barron, P W
Blackwood, Mrs L
Baker, R H
Bloom, Dan'l
Barbee, Nathan
C
Claiborne, R W
Culbreth, Miss M A
Cawthon, A L
Campbell, Miss C
Cuming, L H
D
Drake, Mrs Mary
F
Fischery, Avon
Faison, Miss Margaret
Gamer, Mrs Emma
Gooding, E
Gooding, Capt Wm
Gurley, John
Gower, Wm
Goodwyn, S A
Harrison, Miss Sarah
Harris, Miss Barbery
Hardin, W E J
Harris, Jno A J
Hartman, Adam
Hampton, W
J
Jones, Jack
Jones, Mrs E A
Jordan, Lt V S
Justice, J Cicero
Jordan, Leroy
Jones, Mrs Mary C
Jones, Edeth
Jordan, Alexander
Johnson, Wm L
K
King, John L
Kelley, J
Kelley, Mrs Luey
Krouse, T J
Kelly, Mrs Jacob E
Kennedy, Augustus
Kirkland, Capt S S
L
Long, Mrs M E
Lucas, Mrs Mary
Lacy, Moses P
Leggett, Miss Sallie J
Langdon, Capt R F
Lassiter, Miss Mary
M
Means, J W
Merritt, Lewis W
Mullins, Miss M A
Monroe, Miss P
Marshall, Miss Sarah
Morisett, Sarah C
P
Parish, Mrs M A
Pool, Henderson
Pegram, Capt Miles
Pittman, Miss Julia F
R
Reed, Miss Octavia
Reark, Wm
2 Robinson, Col W B
S
Snipes, David
Stevens, Miss Lavinia
Sturdivant, Mrs Ann
Skinner, Rayner
Sykes, Ettie
Scarboro, Mac
Shaw, Jas D
Stephens, James T U
Tadlock, Wm
Talow, W W
Thomas, Wm
Turner, W P
Upchurch, O J
W
Watkins, Geo W
Walker, W D
Wood, Miss Francis N
Waddell, W B
Young, H H

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Nov 25-1t

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, PRIvately, in the town of Hillsboro, a first class Building Lot, containing two acres, conveniently situated halfway between the depot and court-house.

I will also sell a good riding and buggy Horse, if early application is made.

I also wish to rent or buy a good Piano. Refugees having a good instrument which they wish taken care of, have here a rare chance, as I am a practical tuner and can of course keep it in best order. Apply early.

HENRI HASELER.

Nov 25-6t*. Hillsboro, N. C.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF NEWBERN.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, will be held in Greensboro' N. C., on Monday, the 7th of December next.

W. W. CLARK, Cashier.

Nov 25-2t* W25&T3dDec

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

AN ABLE-BODIED MAN, OVER FORTY-FIVE years of age, an American by birth, is willing to serve as Substitute, if a fair price is paid. Address "SUBSTITUTE" at this office.

Nov. 25-2t*

FOR SALE,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS, ROSES AND DAHLIAS, for sale by THOMAS CARTER.